The People's Korea

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—Mr. Batmunkh's First Visit to Korea as Head of State—

Treaty of Friendship Legalizes Traditional DPRK-Mongolia Ties

The treaty of friendship reached between the DPRK and Mongolia on November 21 has legally consolidated the traditional relations of the two socialist allies, which set up diplomatic ties in October 1948.

The treaty was concluded during the official visit to Pyongyang by a Mongolian party and state delegation led by Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. **(See the text of the treaty on page 6)**

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation calls for expansion of exchange in many fields, cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, and for world peace, especially the abolition of nuclear weapons and "joint action in accord with the principle and objective of the present treaty."

The reunification of Korea based on a democratic basis after the evacuation of the U.S. forces from the region is among the points for which the two countries pledge to cooperate.

The treaty will remain in force for 20 years and will be automatically renewed for another 10 years unless either side requests its abolition.

At a Pyongyang mass rally held on November 20 in honour of the Mongolian leader, the President described the signing of the treaty as "a splendid result of your (Mr. Batmunkh's) visit to our country." **(See the address on page 2)**

"It will be historic document which will legalize the daily flowering and developing traditional relations," he added.

He expressed the expectation that the treaty would give momentum to the bilateral ties "in all fields of politics, the economy and culture."

Besides it, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two governments, signed by the foreign ministers, was authorized by the friendly states.

General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung on November 19. (KCNA Radiophoto)

During the latest top-level encounter in Pyongyang for which Mr. Batmunkh made his first visit to the DPRK as Mongolian head of state, the two sides held a series of talks – tete-a-tete summit talks, a foreign ministerial meeting and inter-party talks on November 20.

Pyongyang's official news agency said that they were held in a "comradely" and "friendly" atmosphere.

As for the talks the President said in the same speech, "We have discussed many matters of common concern and agreed to consolidate and develop the relation."

Before Pyongyang citizens who gathered to welcome the Mongolian mission, General Secretary Batmunkh also said, "Talks and conversations we had . . . . proved our two sides's desire to more actively strengthen and develop the relations." **(See his speech on page 3)**

Upon arriving at a Pyongyang airport, the Mongolian party chief was met by the President and accorded with warm feelings by over 100,000 Korean people lining either side of the road.

When leaving Pyongyang, the Korean leader saw off the goodwill envoys from the neighbouring Asian country with a farewell function which took place at the airport.

Gifts were exchanged between the two heads of state and another gift was presented to Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The Mongolian officials were shown around the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the President.

—Political Situation at Stake behind Background of Demagogic Plot—

What Made Seoul Circulate World-Astonishing Demagogy?

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

President Kim Il Sung on the morning of Nov. 18 greeted the Mongolian leader, General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh at Pyongyang International Airport.

This put an end to the unprecedentedly sensational demagogy circulated by the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, seriously harming the image of Seoul which utilized Tokyo as a stage for "psychological intelligence warfare" in an attempt to turn the public attention away from its domestic crisis including the serious power struggle, and to discredit and slander the DPRK regarding non-existing problems.

A close scrutiny of the recent plot hatched by the Chon junta shows: 1) the so-called "assassination" story began to be circulated in Tokyo on Nov. 14 (Two sources are made clear: Japanese government and south Korean embassy sources); 2) the United States including the White House, the Combined Forces Command in south Korea and the CIA consistently refused to confirm the information far from endorsing Seoul's announcements; 3) a flood of news reports emanating mainly from Seoul snowballed out of control in the course of catchballs of "information" and reports between Seoul and Tokyo; 4) a series of south Korean defence ministry's announcements on Nov. 17 and 18 were solely based on "loudspeakers" along the demilitalized zone (DMZ).

As the first demagogic rumor began to be spread in Tokyo on Nov. 15 by pro-south Korean "experts" on Korean affairs, Japanese mass media started to follow the rumor to confirm the "information."

Then, Japanese mass media fell a victim to a flood of the inaccurate and unconfirmed information, which had been originally spread from Tokyo.

Up to that stage it was nothing but a usual and stereotyped plot often hatched by the south Korean junta to discredit the DPRK.

However, an announcement made by the south Korean defence ministry at 10:30, Nov. 17, changed this stereotyped anti-DPRK racket into a world-wide plot.

The defence ministry in its "official announcement," referring to the DPRK's "loudspeakers" along the DMZ, said that "something happened in the north," indicating a "power struggle there". It insisted even after the "assassination" rumor was proved to be false that they "confirmed" that DPRK national flags were "hung out at half-mast".

Seoul was unable to respond to Western journalists when asked to produce a tape-recorded "loudspeaker announcement" or a photo of a "half-masted flag". Later they issued produced excerpts from the broadcasts but no tape.

However, Seoul's account was totally turned down as the U.S. military sources in Seoul insisted that "the giant North Korean loudspeakers at the demilitalized zone didn't broadcast any

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Seoul Urged to Cease Its Anti-Communist Racket

At a joint enlarged meeting of the DPRK's two public organizations (the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) on November 20, Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK CC, made a four-point demand to the Seoul authorities.

– The anti-communist "state policy" must be renounced at once,

– The tough "national security law" should be abolished immediately,

– The illegally arrested and penalized students and democratic figures and all other political prisoners should be set free forthwith and

– The fascist suppression committed under the cloak of the anti-communist "state policy" should be stopped promptly.

A number of high-ranking officials of the government and political parties participated in the meeting, and some of them took the floor.

The meeting adopted both an appeal to the fellow countrymen at home and abroad and a letter to the political, organizations and peoples of all countries of the world. **(See the letter on page 4)**

N-Capable Lance Missiles Going to South Korea

The Pentagon announced on Nov. 14 that it had decided to deploy a battery of Lance artillery missiles, capable of carrying a nuclear or neutron warhead in south Korea "within the next few months."

Citing the policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons, the Defence Ministry and the army declined to discuss whether the Lance missiles being sent to south Korea would carry nuclear warheads.

But it is observed that the move hints at a potential increase in the number of nuclear warheads in the southern part of the peninsula, which, Pyongyang asserts, amounts to more than 1,000.

According to the announcement, two launchers are to be sent to south Korea, but the Pentagon refused to say how many missiles would be sent.

The influential south Korean newspaper Choson Ilbo (Nov. 15) said one launcher has 109 missiles.

They have a range of up to 75 miles (120 kilometers) depending on the warheads they carry. The deployment of them will restore medium-range missile capability in south Korea for the first time in eight years.

The battery of the Lance, which required an eight-man crew, will be assigned to the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, that is, they will be placed under control of U.S. soldiers, said the Pentagon.

In response to the assignment of the mass destruction weapons, the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on November 16 came out with a harsh denunciation of Washington.

"This move of the U.S. imperialists is an unpardonable crime challenging the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to prevent a nuclear war in Korea and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone," the committee said.

We Appreciate Mongolian Contribution to Peace in Asia & Pacific Region

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held at the February 8 House of Culture with a large attendance on the afternoon of November 20 in welcome of the Mongolian party and state delegation led by Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

He said: **(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)**

The Mongolian people is a close revolutionary comrade-in-arms and class brother of our people.

Esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, your visit to our country will be an epoch-making event in further expanding and developing the good relations of friendship and cooperation established through history between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Korea-Mongolia Advancing Shoulder to Shoulder in Same Ranks

The peoples of Korea and Mongolia are advancing shoulder to shoulder in the same ranks of joint struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

Through a long-drawn-out hard-fought struggle, the Mongolian people succeeded in carrying out the democratic revolution and the tasks of building the foundations of socialism, and finally developed their country, once a backward stock-farming land, into a socialist agrarian-industrial state. The appearance of Mongolia has radically changed, and this signifies a brilliant victory of Marxism-Leninism in this part of the world.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Mongolian people successfully performed the historical task–direct transition from the feudal society to socialism–under the difficult conditions, and warmly congratulate them on this.

Since esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh became the head of party and state, the party's leading and guiding role has increased and socialist construction made steady progress in Mongolia.

The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party set a higher, long-term objective consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and of converting the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

We firmly believe that the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, will speed up the country's socio-economic progress and win a brilliant victory in their struggle to make the Mongolian People's Republic a socialist industrial-agricultural country in the near future.

Our people's struggle to build socialism has taken place in the circumstances and conditions which are different from those for the struggle of the Mongolian people. In the difficult situation after liberation when the country was divided and we were in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the boss of world reaction, our people, under the leadership of our party, successfully carried out the social revolutions of different stages in the northern half of the Republic, pressed ahead with the building of socialism and established a powerful, prosperous, independent and sovereign socialist state on this land.

Today our revolution has entered a new high stage of development. Under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people continue to make innovations and advance in order to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress, and to hasten the complete victory of socialism.

Our people's success in building socialism clearly shows the advantages of the socialist system and its indestructible vitality.

Korea's Continual Efforts for Natl. Reunification thru Dialogues

The imperialists are pursuing the policy of frantic arms expansion and nuclear war in an attempt to check the historical process of socialism's worldwide victory. They are openly clamouring that they will destroy socialism by means of military preponderance.

The U.S. imperialists have put greater emphasis on Asia in their aggressive world strategy. They are reinforcing their nuclear arms on a large scale in this part of the world, accelerating the rearming of Japanese militarism, and more openly trying to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

In particular, they have turned south Korea into a nuclear advance base, the largest of its kind in the Far East, in order to invade the northern half of our Republic and other socialist countries in Asia. They are staging frequent, large-scale simulated nuclear war maneuvers centering on south Korea and Japan.

Nowadays in south Korea, broad sections of young people, students and patriots are resolutely fighting in various ways against the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and their colonial domination, against their stooges' scheme of keeping our nation divided for ever and military fascist rule in order to realize social democracy and national reunification.

Alarmed at this, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are resorting to more violent repression of the people than ever and arresting and gaoling large numbers of young people and students and oppositionists at random. Labelling these fighting people as "pro-communists" at their wit's end in their effort to find a way out of their present political crisis, they are deliberately raising a hue and cry for anti-communist confrontation and stimulating the atmosphere of war against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean authorities incriminate and put down the south Korean people brutally by labelling them as "pro-communists" and so on because they claim anti-U.S. independence and anti-fascist democracy and put forward national reunification as their first and foremost task. This is an act of national betrayal that can never be forgiven.

All the clamour of the "dialogues" with us and "reunification" made by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities, while resorting to ceaseless large-scale military manoeuvres against us and putting down brutally the south Korean people who demand independence and national reunification, is a fake. Their ulterior purpose is to obstruct the reunification of our country, perpetuate national division, keep south Korea as the U.S. colony and military base, and prolong military fascist rule.

The war manoeuvres and clamour for anti-communist confrontation stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities whenever they find themselves in a predicament prove that they themselves are increasing the tension and the danger of war in Korea.

The courageous anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle now developing among the broad sections of patriotic youth and students and other people in south Korea is the expression of the spirit of national independence which does not tolerate any longer the nearly half a century of the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule.

It is also the manifestation of all the Korean people's unanimous desire and aspirations for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

History has shown more than once that those who ran counter to the people's will and the trend of the times never lived long.

In order to ease the present tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country independently and peacefully, we must first compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to withdraw from south Korea, check the "two Koreas" scheme of the United States and end her intervention in the Korean affairs.

With a sense of heavy responsibility for our nation and with a noble sense of duty to the cause of world peace, our party and the government of our Republic have made many reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country and exerted themselves to put them into effect.

If the United States and south Korean authorities really want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they should make a response to our fair and reasonable and peaceful proposals and initiatives as soon as possible.

In the future, too, we shall continue to make patient efforts to ease the tension in our country and remove the obstacles to national reunification through dialogues and negotiations.

On the principle of class solidarity, the Mongolian party, government and people have supported the reunification policy of our party and the government of our Republic consistently and are working hard on the international arena in order to see that the policy is put into effect.

We consider this very valuable and are grateful for it.

DPRK Supports Proposals of USSR & European Countries For Peace & Security

In order to remove the danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war, which is now heavily hanging over the people of the world and defend peace, the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement, and all other peace forces in the world must unite solidly and intensify the worldwide struggle to frustrate the imperialists' scheme for nuclear arms build-up and nuclear war.

We highly appreciate the fact that the Mongolian party and government, guided by their consistent peace-loving foreign policy, are making an active contribution to the work of maintaining and consolidating peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

We support the proposals of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries for peace and security in Europe and the world. In particular, we highly appreciate the bold and constructive Soviet proposals on all nuclear armament reduction questions put forward at the recent Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit conference, recognizing that it is in accord with the requirement of the present situation.

The Korean and Mongolian peoples have a long-standing tradition of joint struggle against imperialism.

We do not forget that the Mongolian people gave our people sincere assistance in the years of the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialism and postwar reconstruction and are still giving them support and encouragement in their cause of national reunification.

Our two countries, as socialist countries in Asia, have common interests in various questions arising in this part of the world.

At the talks and conversations with esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh on this occasion, we have discussed many matters of common concern and agreed to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on a broader scale.

We decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The treaty to be published will be a splendid result of your visit to our country; it will be historic document which will legalise the daily flowering and developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples.

By this treaty, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will extend and develop in all fields of politics, the economy and culture and display a great vitality.

We are greatly satisfied with the excellent results of this visit of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh.

The brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples on the road of struggle for common aim and ideal will be everlasting.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, the Korean people will continue to fight determinedly to build a peaceful and prosperous new world, free from imperialism and war, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries including Mongolia and all other peace-loving peoples of the world.

To Ease Tension in Korea Inseparable Component for Security in Asia

Speech of General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh

Mr. Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, spoke at the grand Pyongyang mass rally held at the February 8 House of Culture on the afternoon of November 20 in welcome of the Mongolian party and state delegation on an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

(Subtitles are ours. . . Ed.)

We regard this grand mass rally and the cordial and friendly speech made by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung for Mongolia at the rally as a clear token of the deep friendly sentiments, fraternity and international solidarity cherished by the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

DPRK Defends Eastern Post of Socialism

The course covered by the Korean people for freedom and independence and the present reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been a course of a protracted selfless struggle and arduous ordeals and a course of glorious victory and historical achievements.

People's Korea, once a backward colonial country, has turned into a socialist state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture in a historically brief time.

In the period of people's government your country has entered a new phase of economic and scientific-technological progress previously unknown, and registered a phenomenal success in cultural development and improvement of the working people's life.

While staying in your beautiful country, we have clearly seen the dynamic progress of socialist construction and witnessed the shining fruits of the persevering efforts of the industrious Korean people for the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We are deeply impressed by the achievements you have made under the tested leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements.

The authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising still higher in the world arena and its international position is being strengthened.

Today it is firmly defending the eastern post of socialism, while powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction.

The Mongolian party and working people are genuinely rejoiced over the remarkable achievements of the fraternal Korean people.

We extend wholehearted greetings to you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and to dear Korean friends on these successes and wish you and the workers and peasants of the DPRK new successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

The Mongolian people, like the Korean people, are engaged in a peaceful and creative labor to accelerate at faster speed the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Today the Mongolian people are making devoted efforts to fulfil the historical decisions of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the assignments of the eighth 5-year plan for socio-economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic. The fulfilment of these tasks will signify another great stride in completing the material and technical foundations of socialism and an important contribution to the implementation of our party's programmatic tasks for converting the MPR into an industrial-agricultural state from an agricultural-industrial state.

Joint Action of Socialist Countries Important against Nuclear War

Imperialism, especially the most aggressive quarters of the United States, while bringing confrontation with socialist countries to a more acute pitch, are adhering to the line of attaining military advantage over these countries, intensifying the arms race on the globe, expanding it into the outer space and enforcing a policy of neo-globalism and state terrorism against sovereign and independent states.

Under this condition, it is particularly important to further strengthen the joint action of the socialist countries in the struggle against the imperialist aggressive designs and the danger of a nuclear war and for guaranteeing a durable peace and developing international cooperation.

In this connection, we deem it proper to stress the particular importance of the business-like meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of the socialist countries affiliated with the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance held in Moscow some time ago.

Out of the sincere desire to preserve and consolidate peace and guarantee the security of all the countries and peoples with credit, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are striving energetically to put an end to the arms race, the nuclear arms race, in particular, prevent it from expanding into the outer space and achieve realistic disarmament.

To this end, socialist countries have taken a series of important initiatives including the plan for the complete and phased elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and the proposal for establishing an all-inclusive international security system and concrete proposals for ensuring peace and security in the vast Asian-Pacific region.

The far-reaching proposals of vast scale put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik some time ago, carry enormous international significance.

Mongolian Party, Gov't Support DPRK's Peace Initiatives

When we speak about urgent problems awaiting an immediate solution at present, we also have in mind the pressing issues in the Asian-Pacific region.

The military presence of the United States, especially its nuclear missile armories, are expanding in this vast zone and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, military disputes and manoeuvres to render the situation unstable continue in many parts of this continent. This causes deep apprehensions of the countries and peoples in the Asian-Pacific region.

Under this condition, the Mongolian People's Republic has consistently held that this region should be turned into an area of international cooperation based on peace and security, trust and mutual understanding, good-neighbourhood, equality and reciprocity.

The comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at Vladivostok on July 28 this year indicate realistic ways of realising constructive dialogue among the countries in the Asian-Pacific region and their joint action and guaranteeing universal security there.

These proposals are aimed at establishing an all-embracing international security system in the region.

It is an inseparable component in guaranteeing a reliable security in the Far East and the whole of Asia to diminish the military confrontation, ease the tensions, stabilize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question at an early date.

The Mongolian people and the government of the MPR consistently expressed support to the constructive proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the peace-loving initiatives advanced by the DPRK for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, making the United States withdraw all its troops and weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace one, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea and holding and developing broad-range peaceful dialogues between them.

If these proposals of the DPRK are realized, it will create a favourable atmosphere for reunifying Korea peacefully on a democratic basis and make an important contribution to preserving and consolidating peace and security not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in the whole of the Asian-Pacific region, we think.

We sternly denounce the imperialist circles' policy of keeping Korea divided forever and the continued U.S. occupation of south Korea. The policy of permanent division of Korea and U.S. occupation of south Korea are contradictory to the national desire of the Korean people and threaten peace in the Far East.

The MPR is invariably standing on the side of the fraternal Korean people who are striving for the reunification of the nation and the friendship and cooperation among peoples.

The Mongolian people and government also strongly support the constructive proposals advanced by the fraternal Indo-Chinese countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other peace-loving countries to remove sources of tension and conflicts and preserve and consolidate peace and security in different areas of Asia and the Pacific and the practical steps taken by them.

Today's reality of the Asian-Pacific region, especially the reality in which the imperialist circles are intensifying war preparations and stepping up the aggressive manoeuvres, shows that in order to consolidate peace and security in Asia, all forces for peace and against the danger of war should wage a more persistent struggle and increase their united strength.

Proceeding from this reality, the Mongolian People's Republic advanced a proposal for setting up an organization against the use of strength in relations among Asian and Pacific countries.

We advanced plans to hold a pan-Asian conference involving social representatives of Asia and a meeting of representatives of parliamentarians of Asia to jointly discuss questions of ensuring peace and security in Asia.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party holds that a consultative meeting of the communist and workers' parties of the Asian-Pacific region on the security of Asia should be convened.

We hail all the constructive proposals to free the Asian-Pacific region from sources of tension and conflicts, eliminate the use of force in relations among the states and provide an atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding, cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

The MPR is willing to actively cooperate with all forces fighting for the attainment of this noble goal.

DPRK and MPR Bonds Strengthened

The peoples of the MPR and the DPRK, class brothers linked by the bonds of traditional alliance and cooperation of internationalism, are advancing shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the victory of the idea of peace and socialism.

We are satisfied with the steady strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and our two countries and two peoples on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Talks and conversations we had with Comrade Kim Il Sung in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and coincidence of views proved our two sides' desire to more actively strengthen and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The MPR will as ever do all it can to make the fraternal friendship and cooperation between us closer and more effective.

We sincerely wish once again esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung and the entire Korean people new brilliant success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A Letter to Political Parties and Organizations of World

A joint enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on Nov. 20 adopted an appeal to the fellow countrymen at home and abroad and a letter to political parties, organizations and peoples of all countries of the world.

Here is a gist of the letter:

The Chon Du Hwan group is making an intensive search and a wholesale round-up of more than 10,000 students and public figures of all circles in connection with the "case of wall-paper at Seoul University" in October and committed the brutality of suppressing a democratic meeting of student representatives of 26 south Korean universities at Konkuk University in Seoul by mobilizing more than 8,000 armed police.

This is the most atrocious fascist act against campus unprecedented in the world history of education.

Such fascist repression reminding us of the Kwangju massacre six years ago is now directed not only against students but against workers, religionists and dissidents as well.

As a result, today south Korea has been turned into a barren land where the human rights and democracy are completely stifled, into a ruin of democracy, and in this living hell the lives of more than 8,000 students and public figures of all circles illegally arrested are threatened hourly under the bayonets of fascism.

The present situation prevailing in south Korea shows that the Chon Du Hwan group is brutally biting at fellow countrymen raging about like ferocious wolves, bereft of human reason, and turning south Korea into a prison without bars, covering it with gallows.

They have got so ferocious that they openly cry that they will stamp out the democratic forces of south Korea with violence, even risking the Olympics.

The anti-communist fascist frenzy of the Chon Du Hwan group has reached the worst stage and its anti-communist madness is bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the highest pitch.

The south Korean rulers are cooking up preposterous lies under the slogan of anti-communism for an anti-DPRK smear campaign and rapidly establishing a war posture to invade the north under the pretext of fictitious "threat from the north".

Any reasonable peace initiative falls on their deaf ears and any proposal for peace dialogue is turned down by them.

By opposing all peace proposals including our realistic proposal for talks of military authorities, they showed in fact that they have no intention to have dialogue nor the slightest willingness to find a way of detente and peace.

Furthermore, by putting up anti-communism as their "state policy" they manifested more plainly their wrong attitude against dialogue, against peace, against reunification, and made clear that only confrontation, war and division are the sum total of their purpose and their deeds.

This is, indeed, a grave situation which cannot be overlooked.

The United States is to blame for present extremes of the anti-communist fascist frenzy and confrontation row in south Korea.

We feel deep apprehensions as to the intolerable situation caused in south Korea by the aggressive and treacherous crimes of the United States and the south Korean authorities and resolutely denounce it in the name of the entire Korean people.

The anti-communist fascist frenzy and anti-communist confrontation row in south Korea today are directly linked with war.

The reality shows that the south Korean dictators may do a reckless act to find a way out of their fatal crisis in a war.

So we consider that the political parties, organisations and peoples of all countries of the world which value peace and democracy should pay due attention to the anti-communist fascistisation moves and confrontation racket stepped up by the Chon Du Hwan group at the instigation of the United States, and closely follow the south Korean situation.

South Korea is a nuclear powder keg menacing the world and its dictatorial "regime" is a poisonous mushroom on the globe.

We appeal to the political parties, organisations and public figures of all circles in all countries of the world to lift up louder voices of justice against the anti-communist "state policy" of the south Korean rulers which is incompatible with the idea of democracy and peace and for the repeal of the "national security law", a prompt release of the illegally arrested students and all "political prisoners" and frustration of the fascist suppression and the north-south confrontation moves in south Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we also express the hope that the political parties, organisations and public figures of all circles in all countries of the world will resolutely oppose the criminal acts of the United States in illegally occupying south Korea for nearly half a century and instigating the puppets to the violation of human rights and anti-communist confrontation and wage a broader solidarity movement worldwide to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

S. Koreans Continue to Take Action for Democracy

Following a series of suppressive acts against the democratic movement, south Korean authorities on Nov. 16 issued a "Kap-ho(A-class) emergency alert order" to the police all over south Korea to root out all the democratic organizations and anti-"government" activities.

The authorities issued the "order", which is virtually the same as "undeclared martial law", simultaneously with their demagogic propaganda against north Korea.

They strengthened guard at major establishments and foreigners' offices and anti-communist checkup and search, making much ado about possible "provocation" by the DPRK and "maneuvers of impure elements."

Police on Nov. 18 arrested Kim Jong Hwan, spokesman for Mintongryon, forcibly-disbanded democratic organization, on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration."

Kim had staged a sit-in at Mintongryon office from Nov. 10 to 12 in protest against forcible disbandment of Mintongryon.

After the authorities' propaganda against the DPRK was disclosed to the world as demagogy on Nov. 18 the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party urged the cabinet members to resign, and hold themselves indiscreet behavior in announcing the demagogy.

The south Korean political situation likely turned into a new stage.

About 50 family members of students arrested after three-day campus sit-in at Konkuk University march around Seoul on Nov. 3, holding a placard reading "Free all the students arrested at Konkuk University."

Even under "emergency alert order" after a series of crackdown, people from various walks of life demanding democracy and constitutional revision are continuously staging anti-U.S., anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations.

Clergymen Yearn for Democracy

About 150 clergymen from the (south Korean) National Council of Churches on Nov. 18 staged an anti-"government" demonstrations in front of the head office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Seoul, chanting slogans such as "Down with the DJP!", and "Destroy the military dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan plotting to prolong his stay in power."

It was the first anti-"government" demonstration of clergymen of south Korea since Chon Du Hwan took power in 1980.

The demonstrators distributed six kinds of printed materials including one titled "Declaration of Christians for Democracy."

Shortly after the peaceful demonstration, police forcibly dispersed the demonstrators and arrested 53 of them.

Not a small number of demonstrators were injured by the police attack, some of them still in critical condition.

Prior to the rally, about 1,000 clergymen and 300 believers gathered at Yonsong Church in Seoul for a "Holy Meeting for the Country and the Nation."

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and his wife, also attended the meeting.

In the statement adopted at the meeting, they demanded the present regime immediately withdraw its order to disband Mintongryon and stop calling dissidents and students "leftist-leaning" or "pro-communist elements."

They also urged the "government" to guarantee freedom of the press and stop the oppression against churches.

After the meeting, some 200 preachers and evangelists held a rally in the church for a while and another 20 staged an overnight sit-in at the church, demanding release of the arrested clergymen.

Students Form New Organization

About 500 students from universities in Seoul on Nov. 21 decided to form a new organization, named "People's Movement Union", which will include various organizations of students, dissidents and religionists, at a debate meeting held at Yonsei University.

Police attempted to obstruct the meeting, but students changed meeting places several times and continued the meeting.

Around 3 p.m., students clashed with riot police, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails.

Earlier on Nov. 18, more than 300 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul held an "emergency general meeting of students for the people and the nation" on the campus in protest against the south Korean "government" and university authorities for forcefully postponing the election of the chairman of the general student council slated on Nov. 18 and 19.

During their demonstration after the meeting, the students marched out of the campus and clashed with riot police.

(Continued on page 5)

—Amnesty International Report 1986—

Human Rights Violations in S. Korea

EDITOR's NOTE: Following is an Amnesty International Report 1986 on south Korea. The report covers the period from January 1985 to December that year.

Amnesty International was concerned about the detention of a large number of prisoners of conscience. Hundreds of people were detained for short periods, some several times, for participating in peaceful protests or making anti-government statements. Some well-known dissidents were repeatedly placed under house arrest for a few days or for several weeks. In June the authorities' policy towards dissent became harsher and many student leaders and a number of leading political activists and trade unionists were arrested and prosecuted on charges which called for several years' imprisonment. Some 25 prisoners of conscience who had been arrested between 1971 and 1982 remained in detention. Several people interrogated under the National Security Law (NSL) were reportedly tortured and Amnesty International received reports of the ill-treatment of a number of convicted political prisoners. Five executions took place.

On 14 August Amnesty International submitted to the authorities a memorandum detailing its concerns and making a number of recommendations to redress past human rights violations and ensure greater respect for human rights in the future.

Two Amnesty International delegates visited South Korea from 27 November to 7 December. They attended the trial hearings of 13 students accused of subversion in connection with the student publication Kitpal and of 20 students who were accused of subversion and espionage on behalf of North Korea. They also met a number of lawyers, representatives of non-governmental organizations and officials from several ministries, including the Ministry of Justice.

Following student demonstrations, occupations of buildings and displays of support for industrial workers in dispute, in late June the authorities arrested some 60 leaders of university student councils. A number were accused under the NSL of aiding North Korea through their professed ideology of the "three min" (the liberation of the masses, democracy and unification). Others were charged with organizing illegal demonstrations. According to official statistics, between late May and late October about 2,000 students were taken to police stations for participating in anti-government protest. Of them, 309 were charged under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations (LAD) and faced up to seven years' imprisonment; over 1,000 were referred to summary courts and sentenced to up to 29 days in police detention; most of the others were released with a warning. The press reported that on a number of occasions students responded to police tear-gas with stones or petrol bombs. However, Amnesty International believed that some of the students might be prisoners of conscience.

Throughout 1985 people were detained by police for the peaceful expression of their political views or for taking part in non-violent demonstrations. Their detention lasted from a few hours' questioning to 29-day sentences imposed by summary courts under the Minor Offences Punishment Act. The largest numbers were detained in connection with the 12 February parliamentary election and on the anniversary of the Kwangju incident of May 1980. Those detained came from many walks of life: bookshop managers who stocked books the authorities considered radical; painters whose works depicted the lives of workers; supporters of workers on strike; relatives of political prisoners and participants in meetings against torture; farmers who protested against the government's agricultural policies; students; clergymen; members of dissident organizations of journalists; Buddhist laymen and monks; Christians; and politicians. Some of them were detained repeatedly.

House arrest was also imposed frequently on some 20 well-known dissidents to prevent them from attending or addressing meetings. Such measures were applied when opposition politician Kim Dae-jung returned to South Korea in February; on the anniversary of the Kwangju incident; and during a meeting of international financial institutions in Seoul from 8 to 11 October.

Amnesty International believed that there might be prisoners of conscience among workers arrested during strikes at the Daewoo Motor Company plant in Inchon in April, and in the Kuro industrial estate in Seoul in June.

Among the people charged under the NSL whom Amnesty International considered to be prisoners of conscience were Kim Chin-gyong and Yun Chae-chol, two high-school teachers, and Song Ki-won, a writer and publisher, who were arrested in August. The two teachers had contributed articles criticizing the education system to the first issue of Minjung Kyoyuk (Education for the Masses) which Song Ki-wong published. Their trial started on 10 December.

Amnesty International was also concerned about the detention of Song Jin-sup and Lee Sang-don. Both were staff members of the Urban-Rural Mission in Yongdungpo, Seoul. They were arrested in mid-December 1985 and charged under the NSL in connection with an article on unemployment in the Mission's newspaper. This was Song Jin-sup's third arrest in five months in connection with the Mission's newspaper; in August he had been sentenced to five and in November to 15 days' imprisonment.

A group of south Korean women on June 27 staged second day sit-in protest at the office of a Christian Human Rights Group in Seoul, demanding an end to the sexual torture of female detainees held for anti-"government" protests. (Reuter)

On 12 December, Kim Byong-kon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Youth Alliance for Democracy (NYAD), a group set up in late 1983 with the stated aims of furthering democracy, raising workers' living standards and the unification of Korea, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was convicted under the LAD and Article 104(2) of the criminal code of distributing a statement in February to foreign journalists calling on foreign governments to withdraw their support from the South Korean Government. He was adopted as a prisoner of conscience.

No political prisoners were released under presidential amnesties traditionally granted on certain anniversaries and Amnesty International continued to appeal for the release of some 25 long-term prisoners of conscience. Among them was Lee Tae-bok, the owner of a small publishing company arrested in 1981 on account of his endeavours for workers' rights, who was serving a sentence of 20 years' imprisonment. Amnesty International was concerned about his ill-health and made a special appeal for his release. In December 1984 the Seoul High Court had invalidated the preventive detention order issued by the Minister of Justice on prisoner of conscience Kang Jong-kon but on 14 February 1985 the Minister renewed the detention order. Kang Jong-kon had been detained in preventive custody since February 1981 when his sentence under the NSL expired.

Amnesty International expressed its concern to the authorities about the reported torture of a number of people questioned by the Anti-Communist Bureau of the National Police or by the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) and urged them to investigate these allegations. In March several students and graduates of Seoul National University were reportedly tortured by police who were questioning them about the student magazine Kitpal. On 30 August and 1 September the chief editor of the national newspaper Dong-A Ilbo, together with the head of its political section and another journalist, were detained by the ANSP and allegedly severely beaten.

Amnesty International was concerned about the reported torture of Kim Keun-tae, a political economy graduate and former chairman of the NYAD. On 4 September Kim Keun-tae was taken to the Namyong-dong office of the Anti-Communist Bureau of the National Police and interrogated there until his transfer to the Seoul prosecutor's office on 26 September. One month later he was charged with praising North Korea and organizing demonstrations. At his trial, which started on 19 December, he claimed that he was repeatedly given electric shocks, beaten, subjected to "water torture", threatened with death, and denied sleep and adequate food. Amnesty International's concern about the reports of Kim Keun-tae's torture was reinforced by the fact that his relatives and lawyers were denied access to him for many weeks. On 12 October a court refused his lawyers' application to have him examined in order to document evidence of torture. On 7 November a court granted a prosecution request to ban him from meeting his wife on the grounds that he might ask her to remove evidence. Requests by his lawyers to see him were routinely refused until 9 December. In November the Supreme Prosecutor's Office stated that its investigations had found no trace of torture and that "Kim's complexion appeared healthy and there was no sign of torture in his walk or other physical and mental movements."

Also of concern to Amnesty International was the health of Lee Ul-ho, another official of the NYAD, arrested on 2 September. At the request of the prosecuting authorities, on 16 October a court ordered him to be examined in a mental hospital. He was said to show suicidal tendencies. Amnesty International called for adequate medical care and an investigation into reports that he had been tortured.

Amnesty International was concerned about reports that 19 political prisoners held in Taegu prison were beaten on 31 July as they held a protest against overcrowding. Lee Chul, an adopted prisoner of conscience, was reportedly beaten unconscious; another prisoner of conscience, Chong Ching-kwan, had his teeth broken. The authorities denied that the guards beat Chong Ching-kwan and stated that his injuries were self-inflicted. Chong Ching-kwan subsequently filed a complaint against the prison authorities with Taegu district court. Another prisoner of conscience, Soh Sung, who has been detained since 1971, was reportedly beaten in Taejon prison in July for going on hunger-strike.

Amnesty International appealed for the commutation of the death sentences on several prisoners, including Kim Beong-ju, a business-man from Japan whose death sentence for espionage was confirmed by the Supreme Court on 22 January. Amnesty International also expressed concern to the authorities about the execution on 31 October of five people convicted of murder and rape or rape and robbery.

(Continued from page 4)

NKDP to Hold Mass Rally in Seoul

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party on Nov. 17 decided to sponsor a mass rally in Seoul at 2 p.m., Nov. 29.

The decision was made at a meeting of key officers which was presided over the NKDP president Li Min U and was later endorsed by opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam.

After their gathering, NKDP president Li said that his party will go ahead with the Seoul rally "at risk of all possible consequences."

Kim Yong Sam said that the Seoul rally is aimed to "crush the conspiracy to prolong the ruling party's grip on power"as well as promote constitutional revision for a direct election of the president.

"Chon Could Be Another Pak or Marcos"

South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong Sam on Nov. 14 warned that Chon Du Hwan might become "another president Pak or president Marcos if his dictatorial government continues," in an interview with a Japanese newspaper.

Kim, advisor to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, also urged the United States and Japan to withdraw political support for Chon's "government."

Kim arrived in Japan on Nov. 14 for a four-day stopover on his way back to Seoul after a two-week tour of European nations.

Asked about the future of south Korea's political situation, Kim was quoted as saying that south Korea may face a critical stage in connection with its constitutional reforms between next spring and summer.

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Korea and Mongolia

PYONGYANG Nov. 21 (KCNA) – The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was published in Pyongyang on November 21.

Following is the full text of the treaty signed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Considering that it conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries to further strengthen friendship and solidarity and expand and develop cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation, and reciprocity, and out of the desire to strengthen joint action with the socialist countries and the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement, the national liberation movement and all other progressive forces and peace-loving forces of the world, thwart and frustrate the imperialist aggression and war policy and make an active contribution to defence of peace and security in Asia and the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic have decided to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation and reached the following agreement:

ARTICLE 1

The high-level contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic on an overall scale on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and reciprocity.

ARTICLE 2

The high-level contracting parties shall expand the exchange of experiences achieved in socialist construction and strengthen links and cooperation between state and social organisations.

ARTICLE 3

The high-level contracting parties shall continue to develop links and cooperation in many fields of social life including economy, science, technology, culture and education.

ARTICLE 4

The high-level contracting parties shall make energetic efforts to strengthen unity and solidarity among the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ARTICLE 5

The high-level contracting parties shall resolutely support the righteous struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism and for freedom and liberation, the consolidation of national independence, democracy and social progress.

ARTICLE 6

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for an end to the arms race, realization of the complete abolition of weapons, mass destruction weapons in particular, and creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

ARTICLE 7

The high-level contracting parties shall positively struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops and all types of nuclear weapons from south Korea and for an independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves.

ARTICLE 8

The high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of forces struggling for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.

ARTICLE 9

The high-level contracting parties shall abide by the principle of ruling out the threat and use of force in the solution of international disputes and make positive efforts to deepen mutual understanding and develop the relations of good neighbour, friendship and cooperation among Asian countries.

ARTICLE 10

The high-level contracting parties shall give information of relations between the two countries and major international problems and consult each other about them and take joint action in accord with the principle and objective of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 11

The present treaty shall exert no effect on the rights and obligations provided for in bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements already concluded by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 12

The present treaty shall come into force after the contracting parties have gone through the relevant procedures.

ARTICLE 13

The present treaty shall remain in force for 20 years and if any one party will not notify in a written form the abrogation of the treaty 12 months before the expiration of the treaty, its term shall extend automatically 10 years.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on the 21st day of November, 1986, in Korean and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Press Comments

Following are excerpts from the recent articles in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, and government paper Minju Choson:

Appointment of Lilly as U.S. Ambassador to Seoul

Public opinion at home and abroad considers that having seen through that the present difficult situation of south Korea cannot be brought under control by former "ambassador" Walker, Washington has sent Lilly to south Korea with a new bag of plots.

Over the past nearly 40 years since the opening of the U.S. "embassy" in south Korea the "ambassador" has been changed more than 10 times. Those who made their appearance in south Korea, wearing the toga of the "ambassador" brought under control the crisis of the U.S. colonial rule and executed its aggressive policy, working directly or indirectly, in the foreground or behind the scene.

It is nobody's secret that the Chon Du Hwan regime was rigged up by the joint operation of the May 17 violence and the Kwangju massacre committed to place Chon Du Hwan in power, Lilly was the boss of the U.S. C.I.A. in Seoul. No one will believe that he has come to Seoul without carrying a bag of coup d'etat and other plots.

No sooner had he been appointed as "ambassador" than he announced that his past activities would tell his future acts and in south Korea "security" is the "problem which requires the greatest consideration" and democracy comes next. This means that the repetition of the Kwangju incident and other means would not be refrained from for the "security" of the U.S. colonial rule over south Korea. It can be said this indicates that the Chon Du Hwan military junta would be placed in power again to maintain and prolong the colonial rule of the U.S. This is proved more saliently by the undeclared "martial law" state in south Korea. **(Rodong Sinmun, Nov. 19)**

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Shultz's Remarks on Central America

Shultz stigmatised the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for defence of their country's independence and sovereignty and the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of Central American peoples as "violence." This is vilification insulting the just struggle of the peoples.

The struggle of the Central American peoples was caused not by what he called "ideological intrusion" but by the aggression and interference of the United States situated on the American Continent and the tyrannical rule of the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in this area.

The U.S. authorities should not try to link the occurrences under the very nose of the United States in a far-fetched way with socialist countries, but should ponder over their own bad habit.

As the whole world knows, the U.S. is the chief mastermind of the policies of aggression and interference in other countries. Its crooked hand of aggression and interference is, in fact, stretched to all continents, all countries, all regions, all seas and even to outer space. In Central America and the Caribbean region, for example, none of the countries there, e.g., Cuba, Nicaragua, Granada, Panama and Guatemala are spared it. Shultz acted an illusionist to conceal this.

It was most shameless of him to open the vials of vituperation on us in his outcries over "interference."

The U.S. should not brazenly cry for the "liquidation" of someone's "interference" but should end the U.S. interference in Korea and its interference in all parts of the world. **(Rodong Sinmun, Nov. 14)**

U.S.'s Position on Syria

The Americans are noisily spreading sheer lies about Syria's "involvement in international terrorism" in an attempt to justify their anti-Syria schemes. This is aimed to invent a pretext for attack on Syria.

The Americans try to convert the Middle East into a theatre of their aggression and plunder, into their strategic vantage at any cost. They regard Syria which is dynamically advancing, taking a firm stand against imperialism and for independence, as a main obstacle to this aim of theirs and try to force Syria to yield to their power policy by exerting pressure to bear upon her and using force of arms. Further, they inveigle their stooges and allies into their anti-Syria maneuvers.

The U.S. must take their hands of aggression and interference off Syria and the Middle East area. **(Minju Choson, Nov. 19)**

The United States on Nov. 14 announced additional political and economic "sanctions" against Syria, telling a lie about Syria's "terrorism".

The U.S. advertisement of Syria's involvement in a "terrorist plot" is designed to invent a pretext to deliverately slander Syria and intensify maneuvers against her.

The U.S. "sanctions" are premeditated ones aimed to blockade and stifle Syria politically and economically.

The United States regards Syria as one of the main stumbling blocks lying in the way of realising its aggressive Middle East strategy, because Syria maintains a firm stand against imperialism and for independence.

Syria resolutely opposes the aggressive moves of the imperialists and Israel to maintain and expand their domination over the Arab land and strongly calls for the unity of the Arab peoples, peace in the Middle East and a fair solution of the problem in this region.

Hence, the United States directs the spearhead of aggression on the Middle East against Syria.

With no maneuvers, however, can the U.S. frighten the Syrian people. **(Rodong Sinmun, Nov. 20)**

First Council Meeting of the KIGJVC

As already reported on Sept. 6 issue of the People's Korea, the first council meeting of the KIGJVC (the Korean International General Joint Venture Company) was held from Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 between the DPRK preparatory joint venture committee and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) economic delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, in Pyongyang to set in motion the activities of the KIGJVC.

Present at the council meeting were members of the DPRK preparatory committee and members of the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) delegation including Kim Bok Shin, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK and Chon Yon Shik, vice chairman of Chongryun.

Stressing the significance and importance of joint venture business, Mr. Kim Bok Shin and Mr. Chon Yon Shik unanimously expressed their will to make effort for smooth development of joint venture business.

Directors of the KIGJVC were elected at the council.

They are as follows: chairman: Kim Bok Shin (vice premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK), vice chairmen: Chon Yon Shik (vice chairman of Chongryun and president of the joint venture research committee of Chongryun) and Kim Song Hwan (vice director of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs of the Administrative Council), Ro Song Gun (vice president of the JVRC, the Joint Venture Research Committee of Chongryun and its secretary general) and Pae Kyong Rak (bureau chief of the Committee of the External Economic Affairs)as directors.

Matters related to the function of the KIGJVC, business program of the KIGJVC in 1987 and the budget of the KIGJVC were discussed at the meeting.

The resolution adopted at the meeting specified the function of the KIGJVC as an organ to take charge of joint venture businesses to be set up between the DPRK and Korean businessmen in Japan in a unified form and facilitate their operation, deal with problems related to market research, enlargement of market, material supply, transportation problems, finance and enterprise operation.

Earlier an agreement on the formation of the company was signed in Pyongyang on Aug. 8, between the DPRK preparatory joint venture committee and the JVRC of Chongryun.

Following this agreement, a memorandum on matters concerning the date and place of the first council meeting was exchanged at the meeting held in Tokyo from Sept. 9 to 23.

In addition the resolution adopted at the first council meeting, stipulates that the company set up and operate a joint venture office to undertake ventures of national economic significance.

On the other hand, various projects in 1987 were also specified between companies and factories in the DPRK and those operated by Korean businessmen in Japan related to such fields as textile processing, piano production, small-sized transformers.

Furthermore, the resolution also referred to other business fields which are now under research.

The Joint Venture Law of the DPRK promulgated on Sept. 8, 1984 together with "regulations relative to the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law", and a series of laws concerning income tax of joint venture companies, foreigners, were amplified.

With all these legal endorsement, the first council meeting of the KIGJVC was held to create favorable conditions for the development of joint venture business between organs of the DPRK and Korean businessmen in Japan.

As a result, Korean traders and industrialists in Japan are given full opportunities to contribute to the socialist construction of the homeland, its development and reunification as well as to Chongryun's patriotic movement.

The first council meeting of the KIGJVC was held to lay foundations for the development of joint ventures between the DPRK and Korean businessmen in Japan. (Oct. 29)

National Treasures Get Home

Photos shown below are precious national treasures and cultural assets which were brought back home recently after many years' absence from their homeland.

They are national treasures which were taken away from or robbed from the Korean Peninsula. They number 400 items.

Among them were 500-1,000 year-old Buddha figures, celadon porcelains, toys and playthings.

Celadon vase with flower and crane decoration

◀ A half-seated gilded bronze figure of Maitreya

Cup

Sculpture (3 Buddha Figures)

Three Buddha statues stand on the cylindrical base of a lotus flower placed themselves each with a flame-decoration of its back. Especially, the Buddha statue in the center shows well the general features of Buddha sculptures in the Koguryo period (after 6th century, B.C.), particularly in its hair-do, smiling face, palms extended toward the outer world and the stretched hem line of the heav - enly garment.

On the back of its sculpture, characters explaining the origin of the sculpture are carved.

Thanks to the discovery of this sculpture, the fact is revealed that sculptural technique of Buddha statues was introduced from Koguryo to Paekje, and Japan.

Int'l Women's T. Tennis

PYONGYANG November 16 (KCNA)

– The Korean team came first at the International Women's Table Tennis Tournament for the Prize of the Soviet Paper Soviet Culture held in the Soviet Union by defeating the Soviet selection in the finals of the women's team event.

The Korean team consisted of Li Mi Suk, Pang Chun Dok and Yu Sun Bok.

Seoul Works Out Many Plots To Undermine Pyongyang

The autocratic rule of strongmen in south Korea has been studded with many "well-planned" artifices aimed at undermining Pyongyang. Following are some of the plots reported in the past.

– A sophisticated bomb explosion broke down a door of a gate in Seoul's National Cemetery on June 22, 1970, where "high-ranking" officials of the south Korean authorities were scheduled to pass through. They charged Pyongyang, but the charge backfired because of their incoherent assertion.

– On Sep. 8, 1973, the then presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped in a hotel in Tokyo by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. They intentionally left two packs of DPRK-made cigarettes in a room from which he was taken away.

– On Sep. 15, 1974, the then strongman Pak Jung Hi had a Korean youth living in Japan kill his wife with a gun, while Pak was delivering a speech in a hall in Seoul. But Seoul promptly blamed Pyongyang for instigating him. Later it was proved the youth had been in close touch with the KCIA.

– Canadian police on Feb. 24, 1982 arrested two Canadians who planned the "assassination" of Gen. Chon and got $68,000 in return for the plot. Seoul said they were directed by Pyongyang, but no evidence proved Pyongyang's connection with the case.

– A destroyer and a helicopter of the south Korean navy on Aug. 13, 1983 sinked a peaceful fish-detecting boat of the DPRK by shelling and bombing, calling it "a spy boat." But the boat, belonging to the DPRK's Fishery Commission, was actually sailing in the open sea just in search for schools of fish.

– When a bomb exploded at the National Cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, on Oct. 9, 1983, over 30 people, including south Korean cabinet members were killed or wounded. But Gen. Chon Du Hwan, escaped from it, promptly laid the blame on Pyongyang. The bomb was planted on order of the Seoul authorities.

– Shortly before the Asian Games, a bomb exploded at Kimpo International Airport, killing 5 people and injuring over 30. Seoul asserted that Pyongyang was to blame. But the dominant opinion is that the case was the work of those within the south Korean army.

– The putting up of the DPRK's newspaper on a Seoul National University campus on Oct. 10-14, 1986 resulted in the arrest of three south Korean students. The plot was concocted by the National Security Planning Board (former KCIA).

– South Korean police on Oct. 24 this year "unearthed" 101 people who, the Chon junta said, attempted to found a Marxist-Leninist party, saying they studied the Juche idea of Pyongyang. But the plot the authorities worked out was merely used to crack down on those the Chon junta called "radicals."

Chon Will Prolong Crackdown Despite Dissident's Offer

With the government showing signs of prolonging its crackdown against radical dissents into the winter months and, perhaps, even extending its scope to moderates, opposition leader Kim Dae Jung's recent offer not to stand as a candidate if the government accepts the New Korea Democratic Party's (NKDP) demands for direct presidential elections, has further blurred the edges of the stalled debate on constitutional reform.

In their latest move, the authorities ordered the voluntary disbandment of Mintongnyon, or People's Movement for Democracy and Unification – the umbrella organisation for 24 dissident religious and labour groups – in what they said was an effort "to deter attempts to destroy the free democratic system by means of violence."

Opposition sources, however, saw the move as part of an orchestrated strategy worked out by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to isolate the opposition from its supporters and prepare the ground for decisive action on the constitution issue either next month or early in the new year.

Evidence of just how uncompromising the government intends to be came on 11 November when police blocked Kim from attending a sit-in protest at the offices of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Police issued the disbandment order only four days after Mintongnyon's chairman, Protestant minister Moon Ik Hwan, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for allegedly inciting the Inchon riots and disturbances at Seoul National University in May. In the intervening period, a 22-year-old student jumped in flames from the roof of a university building, to become the fourth victim of politically inspired self-immolation this year.

Opinions varied as to Kim's motives. One school of thought saw it as an effort to swing attention away from current ideological issues and back to the vexed question of what form of leadership should be adopted after President Chun Doo Hwan steps down in early 1988. Another regarded it as symptomatic of rumblings within the NKDP itself over whether Kim and his more moderate political ally, Kim Young Sam, should be allowed to continue their role as the opposition's dominant duet.

The DJP, predictably, rejected Kim's overture out of hand, pointing out that he is already barred from taking an active part in political life because of a suspended 20-year sentence imposed after the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Although most observers acknowledge that his popularity exceeds that of Chun and probably any other DJP personality, Kim has been forced to remain in the twilight since his return from exile in the U.S. in 1984. A part from being followed wherever he goes, he has been placed under house arrest 34 times.

Kim, a Roman Catholic, said he made his offer in response to recent statements by Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan that the two Kims and other political leaders with strong views should step aside in the interest of finding a solution to the constitutional impasse. Sources within the NKDP acknowledge, however, that both Kims are finding themselves increasingly at odds with a group of at least 20 opposition legislators who chafe at the measure of control the two leaders enjoy and what they say is an "all or nothing" attitude.

The sources said there is little danger of the dissident politicians actually breaking away from the party, because of the suspicion this would arouse that their decision had been influenced by the government. But there already appears to be considerable pessimism in the opposition camp over the loyalties of some of its 17 members in the national assembly.

With 148 seats in the assembly already, the DJP needs only 36 more votes from wavering splinter groups and opposition deserters to secure the two-thirds majority required for it to have its way on a new post-1988 administration. Whatever the DJP's game-plan, compromise at this point seems little more than a once-cherished illusion. *(Far Eastern Economic Review, Nov. 20, 1986)*

Seoul's Demagogy

(Continued from page 1)

such announcement" and denied that the DPRK flags there were flying at half-mast. "A source who monitors North Korean radio broadcasts said no dirges were played." (Asian Wall Street Journal, Nov. 18)

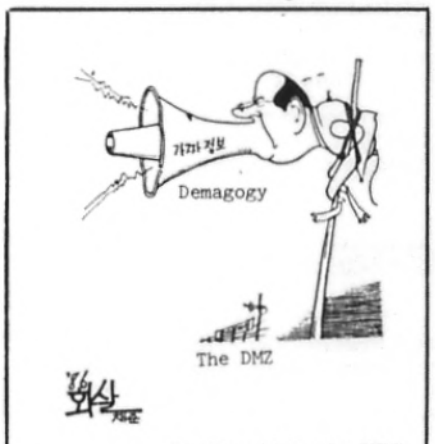
An analysis of the information gathered proved that there was no "broadcast by a loudspeaker".

Then, why did they hatch this clumsy and tell-late plot?

Serious Political Crisis & Power Struggle

Observers here say that domestic political crisis seems to have been brewing, from which Seoul authorities desperately tried to extricate themselves and that there have been a serious power struggle which had reached an explosion point.

The Chon junta now faces: 1) a growing public call for constitutional revision; 2) an ever-intensifying democratization struggle waged by the opposition forces including the New Korea Democratic Party, students, workers and religionists; 3) the failure of the so-called "flexible policy" of creating an image of a "democratized society" for south Korea in anticipation of the Olympic Games in 1988.



South Korea is now said to be virtually placed under "undeclared martial law" as the dissident movements are being mercilessly cracked down as "pro-communists."

Another Western source said that there was an information of a coup attempt by the anti-Chon hardcore group.

The Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun on Nov. 18 hinted at an on-going power struggle inside the military establishment. It quoted an informed source as saying that a generation gap was intensifying inside the military, particularly in dealing with the recent critical political situation. The source said that Chon Du Hwan, who has failed in preventing the dissident movement from gaining momentum with a series of "warnings" to "pro-communist" student struggles and in forcing the DPRK to give up its construction plan for the Kumgangsan Dam, faces a strong reaction from the hardcore military group. The military are also said to have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the moves for power transfer from Chon Du Hwan to his closest associate, Ro Tae U, chief representative of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party."

In this context, the source said that the south Korean military had carried out a large scale reshuffle of commanders on general and lieutenant levels around Nov. 15.

This makes probable the story of a possible coup by the hardcore group against Chon.

Observers here said that the Chon junta attempted to create a "crisis atmosphere" by announcing a false "loudspeaker statement," which was timed with an "emergency alert order" issued to 100,000-strong police throughout south Korea so as to calm down the dissident movement and to forestall any coup by the military.

A well-informed source in Seoul said that Chon Du Hwan in an off-the-record press conference at the Blue House on Oct. 9 had declared that he would take tougher measures against the opposition forces and students, including "martial law," even if it became impossible to host the Olympic Games in 1988.

"What does the Olympiad mean when the country faces a collapse?" the source quoted Chon as saying.

As a matter of fact, public opinion for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system was getting stronger as a rally to promote constitutional revision led by the opposition NKDP was scheduled for Nov. 22 in Seoul. (It has been postponed to Nov. 29 due to the latest anti-DPRK racket)

Hundreds of thousands of people are actively responding to the NKDP's call for the meeting throughout south Korea, according to sources in Seoul.

Moreover, even a nationwide poll secretly conducted by the "government"-influenced Kyonghyang Shinmun in Seoul shows public dissatisfaction with the present situation created by the Chon junta.

According to the unreported poll, 1) 84.5% of students as well as 65.1% of "middle class" people covered by it expressed dissatisfaction with the Chon junta; 2) 63% agreed to constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system.

As for economic affairs, 85% expressed negative views with 35.5% saying that the situation was "very critical," 51% "almost critical".

This also partly proves that more and more people now "crisis"-minded over the present political situation in south Korea, observers here say.

Washington's Attitude Distinct from Seoul

A well-informed source in Seoul said that Chon Du Hwan in his meeting with Guston Sigur, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Asia-Pacific regions who visited Seoul on Nov. 7, urged him to agree on a "postponement" of his term. But Sigur was infuriated at the suggestion on the spot, it said.

In recent years the United States has shown a different attitude to the south Korean junta as will be clear from its attitudes to the Kimpo bombing case – the United States did not agree with Seoul in blaming for the DPRK, but it said there was "no clear clue to the criminal," though the Chon junta blamed the north for the act as soon as it took place.

James Lilly, U.S. ambassador to Seoul did not endorse Seoul's blame either, saying that there was "no clear evidence."

Also in the recent anti-DPRK racket the United States, which has powerful tentacles of intelligence, did not endorse the demagogy released by the south Korean defence ministry. A CIA spokeswoman in Washington also denied the U.S. military had told Seoul that something happened in the leadership of the DPRK, saying, "I'm told that the Consolidate Forces Command in Seoul has denied that." (Pacific Stars and Stripes, Nov. 19)

The U.S. command in Seoul also did not confirm the report, according to the paper.

An informed source also indicated that there has been a growing conflict between defence ministry of south Korea and the "national security planning board."

He said that the recent anti-communist and anti-DPRK rackets and plots have been perpetrated by the defence ministry and that the NSP is strongly displeased with the military's clumsy plots like the Kimpo bombing.

This supports an article in the International Herald Tribune dated Nov. 19, which said, "One well-placed source said that south Korean intelligence officers had information Monday (Nov. 17) afternoon that Mr. Kim was alive, but for reasons that are not clear, they did not pass this along to the Defence Ministry."

Kim Yong Sam, advisor to the opposition NKDP said, " . . . a large number of south Koreans think this (the recent anti-DPRK racket) could be a government hoax."(New York Times, Nov. 21)

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